



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

parallelæ est recta BC. Unde BM est equalis EF, & EM equalis BF quæ, propter Cycloidem, æquatur arcui VF; & proinde AM est equalis arcui EHVF.

Per Prop. XXV. Part II. Horologii Oscillatorii Hugēnii, Tempus quo grave è quiete cadens percurrit AV, est ad Tempus Casus per EV, ut semicircumferentia ad diametrum; & per dictæ Partis prop. ultimam, Tempus quo grave percurrit VB post decursam AV (nempe æquale tempore quo grave percurrit KV post decursam AK) est ad tempus lapsus per AV, sicut arcus VF ad semicircumferentiam; adeoque ad tempus Casus per EV, sicut arcus FV ad diametrum. Quare tempus quo grave percurrit curvam AVB, est ad tempus Casus per EV, sicut arcus EHVF ad diametrum EV. Sed tempus Casus per EV est ad tempus Casus per LB sive EG, sicut EV ad EF: Igitur ex æquo, tempus quo grave percurrit AVB, est ad tempus Casus per LB, sicut arcus EHVF ad subtensam EF; hoc est ut recta AM ad rectam MB/Rursus tempus casus per LB est ad tempus lapsus per AB, ut LB ad AB: Ergo Ratio temporis quo grave percurrit AVB ad tempus quo percurrit AB, componitur ex ratione AM ad MB, & ratione LB ad BA; adeoque æqualis est rationi $AM * LB$ ad $MB * BA$. Sed $AM * LB$ est æquale $MB * AC$, quia utrumque æquatur duplo trianguli ABM: Et igitur Tempus quo grave è quiete cadens percurrit curvam Cycloidis AVB, est ad Tempus quo percurrit rectam AB, sicut $MB * AC$ ad $MB * BA$, id est sicut AC ad AB q. e. d. Similiterque procedet demonstratio si punctum B sit inter A & V.